OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VIII. NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1832. NO. 39.

MISCELLANY.

MARRIED LIFE.

A bare glance at the thing shows that a farmer, above all men living, can never carry on his affairs with profit without a wife, or a mother, or some person. To be sure a wife would cost you some trouble, perhaps to this young man.—There may be a doctor to gallop after at midnight; there might be and there ought to be, and there must be if called for, a little complaining of late hours;—but what are these and all other troubles that could attend a married life—what are they compared to the one single circumstance of the want of a wife at your bed side during one single night of illness! A nurse! what is a nurse to do for you? Will she do the things that a wife would do? Will she watch your looks and motions and your half uttered wishes? Will she use the urgent persuasions so often necessary to preserve life on such cases? Will she by her acts convince you that it is not a toil, but a delight to break her rest for your sake? In short, now it is that you find that what women say is strictly true—that without wives men are poor hapless mortals.

As to the expense, there is no comparison between that of a woman servant and a wife, in the house of a farmer or a tradesman. The wages of the former is not the expense; it is the want of a common interest with you; and this you can obtain, in no one but a wife. But there are the children. I for my part firmly believe that a farmer married at twenty five, and having 10 children during the the first ten years would be able to save more money during these years, than a bachelor of the same age would be able to save on the same farm, in a like space of time, he keeping only one maid servant. One single fit of sickness of two months duration, would sweep away more than all the children would cost in the ten years, to say nothing of the continual waste and pillage, and the idleness going on from the first day of the ten years to the last.

Besides, is the money all? What a life to lead! No one to talk with without going from home, or getting some one to come to you; no friend to sit and talk to; no pleasant evenings to pass!! No body, to share with you your sorrows, or your pleasures; no soul having a common interest with you; no one to cheer you in moments of depression;—to say all in a word, no one to love you, and no prospect of ever seeing any such one to the end of your days.

For, as to parents and brethren, if you have them, they have other and very different ties; and, however laudable your feelings are of a very different character.

It does very well in bantering songs to say that a bachelor's life is "devoid of care."—My observation tells me the contrary, and reason concurs, in this regard, with experience. When he quits his home he carries with him cares that are unknown to the married man. If indeed like the common soldier he has merely a lodging place, and a bundle of clothes given in charge of some one, he may be at his ease; but, if he possesses any thing of a home, he is never sure of its safety; and this uncertainty is a great enemy to cheerfulness; and as to efficiency in life, how is the bachelor to equal the married? Is the case of the farmers and tradesmen, the latter having so clearly the advantage over the former, that one need hardly insist upon the point, but it is and must be the same in all situations in life. To provide for a wife and children is the greatest of all spurs to exertion. Many a man naturally prone to idleness has become active and industrious when he saw a family around him; many a dull sluggard has become, if not a bright man, at least a bustling man, when roused to exertion by his love. Indeed, if a man will not exert himself for the sake of a wife and children, he can have no exertion in him; or he must be dead to all dictates of nature. —*Cobbett.*

DESCRIPTION OF BOLIVAR'S OFFICERS.

The native officers, by whom he was surrounded, were chiefly men of color,—of lighter or darker shades; except the two generals Paez and Urdanets, who are white. Few of them had any jackets. Their usual dress consisted of a shirt, made of handkerchiefs, pieces of different colors, and generally of check patterns very ample in size, and with wide sleeves, worn outside with large white drawers, which reach below the knee; and a hat made of cojollo or split palm, and plumes of variegated feathers. They were almost all barefoot; but every one wore large silver or brass spurs, with rowels of at least four inches in diameter, and some of even more extravagant dimensions. They generally wore under their hats colored silks or cotton handkerchiefs, for the purpose of shading their faces from the sun; although to all appearance, their spreading sombreros might have afforded sufficient shelter for such dark complexions. We afterwards found however, that dark as they all were (and several were even quite black) they could not endure the severe heat as well as most English.—One of Paez's favorite cavalry officers, Col. Juan Comez, had a helmet given him by that General, the casques of which was of beaten gold, the work of some country artist. Another, who had commanded his body guard, Col. Jose Carhajal, wore a silver helmet: and many officers and distinguished soldiers have silver scabbards to their sabres, besides silver stirrups and weighty ornaments of the same metal on their bridles.

Campaigns in Venezula.

THE VENDEEAN'S STORY.

The royalists had retired from the siege of Nantes, a city which was held by the representatives of the French convention. Although the people of this devoted city, had remained quiet during the siege, although they had taken no part in the horrible war of the Vendee—yet it was decreed that it should suffer the tortures of a revolutionary tribunal—that its wealthy and quiet citizens sho'd be massacred by hundreds, because, in the significant language of the day, they were "rich and aristocratic." Carrier, a man whose name should be associated with those of Marat and Robispierre, was commissioned by the legislators of Republican France to pour out upon the devoted cities of the Vendee, the full vials of republican wrath. Nantes suffered most severely. Its very streets ran with blood—and the tranquil bosom of the Loire bore witness of "many a foul and midnight murder."

We had laid long in prison. The world seemed to have forgotten us. It was only when our surly keepers bestowed upon us their curses, with the miserable sustenance which we were compelled to partake of, that the horrible monotony of our confinement was broken. We indeed knew nothing of all that was going on around, and our fears could never have equalled the frightful reality. Separated from our families—alike ignorant of their fate and our own destiny, hope at length deserted us, and we were silent in despair.

We were, at last, roused by the entrance of a republican officer—one of the Guards of Carrier. I had noticed him before my confinement and marked him as I would some dangerous serpent.—The impress of the demon was upon his countenance. I had seen him once, when a group of pleasant farm-houses were bursting into flames, and the work of destruction going on, writhing his scarred vision into a smile. I had never seen such a smile before. It told of dark and hateful passions—of exultation like that which an infernal spirit might be supposed to feel when some new victim is consigned to the unquenchable fire of torment.

He told us he had orders to conduct us from the prison. Eager questions were made as to the design of this command. He made no reply, but commanded the door of our dungeon to be thrown open. We passed out—many, with a joyful hope of speedy release, and the enjoyment of their home. A band of soldiers received us and conducted us into the open air.

It was a beautiful night of moonshine. The soft light rested on the hills around us, silvering the pointed roofs and old spires that stood up among them. The broad sheet of the Loire lay before us, like a vein of silver upon a ground of emerald. Nantes—the once rich and beautiful metropolis of the Vendee, was silent as a sepulcher. Black smoke curled up at intervals into the moonlight from the smouldering ashes of fallen dwellings. The hand of the spoiler had been there, the tide of revolutionary madness had gone over the fair city in a mingled wave of fire and blood.

We reached the water's edge. A low dark hulled vessel lay ready to receive us. "On board, traitors!" said the officer who guarded us thither.—"You are destined for Bellisle." I marked his features as he spoke. The same infernal smile was playing upon them—but more fiendish—more revolting than ever. Bellisle lay at the mouth of the Loire. The outline of its fortress was just visible, grim and ragged, towering to the sky. The revolutionary banner was flapping above it, like a bird of evil, hovering over its destined prey.

We were hurried on board the vessel, which to our astonishment was crowded, with prisoners like ourselves. The young and beautiful, and high born of both sexes were there. There were many, very many familiar faces in that group, seen dimly in the lamplight—proud men and lovely women, whom I had known in happier hours—but there was no look of recognition given or received; every one felt the pressure of some unshared and peculiar anguish, and our meeting was in silence, broken only by the thick sob and passionate burst of tears

A light hand fell upon my shoulder, and a voice, to whose tones my spirit would have responded from the very threshold of eternity, announced my name. I started at the sound. The next instant I was clasping to my bosom the fairest maid of Nantes—the last and brightest link in the broken chain of my affections. High souled and noble hearted gi.l! I see thee now through the dark medium of years, with a perception as clear as if thou wert a being but yesterday. That clear expanse of brow so touched with intellectual paleness, and that eye so proud, and yet so full of tenderness, are living before me. The pencil of memory is an unerring one, when its powers are called forth by an affection, which but gathers a deeper intensity from despair.

There are moments in life, when the affectation of indifference, and the constrained coldness of ceremony are forgotten, and the deep and holier feelings of the heart itself, are poured out in all their freshness and original purity. Such moments cannot exist in the sun lit places of worldly prosperity. They are found in the shadowy path of adversity—or never. When the great and busy world around us has proved but a vain and gorgeous deception—a mockery, rendered more terrible by the promise of beauty—then it is that the fountains of deep sympathy are broken up, and hearts are mingled together in a love which belongs not to earth.

It was so at this moment. Agnes and myself had both tasted bitterness from the same fountain. The crimes—I should rather say virtues of our parents—had been visited upon us, in vengeance. We were thrown together at a moment when every whim and caprice of our enemies became unquestionable authority for deeds of abhorent cruelty. We knew that we were in the hands of those who would exult in the destruction—fiends, who feasted upon human suffering, and trampled down the altar, and extinguished the household fire with a zeal surpassed only by the enormity of their crimes. We knew all this—and yet that moment was the happiest one of our lives.

A shout rang from the deck above us, and a quick dashing of oars succeeded.—Then, there was a crash, as if the planks beneath us were rent away by a strong hand. The horrible truth burst upon us. The vessel had been fitted up with a *sous pape*, or false bottom—the fatal bar had been withdrawn—we were in the middle of the Loire, and up-rustling of its waters were already felt.

Never shall I forget the awful shriek that went up at this moment. I had been on the red battle field, and heard in the pauses of the fight, the groans of intolerable anguish arise from a thousand writhing victims—but never, no never, had my ears been tortured with a cry like this. It was an unearthly embodying of terror, which can be compared to nothing but the shrieks of the doomed multitude, when the last curse shall have smitten them from the presence of the just made perfect. It rose wild and horrible for a moment, then followed the dreadful sounds of strangulation, blended with the groanings of the vessel, as the water forced its way upwards.

I remember a suffocating sensation—a struggle—a sinking down—a convulsive shudder!

* * * * * *

I rose again to the surface. The bosom of the river was ruffled and black.—Boats were hurrying across it, filled with demons in human form. Wherever a victim struggled above the waves,—a corse floated, or a garment caught the moonshine, pistol shots and sabre blows were directed. I had passed many boats unnoticed, and hope began to invigorate my limbs, when suddenly a drowning person caught hold of me.—My motion was retarded. I shook off and spurned the wretched sufferer. The body sunk before me—I saw the death like countenance, and, Oh God! it was that of Agnas! I saw one imploring extension of the arms, one look of agonizing supplication—and she went down—down to her cold sepulcher, and almost within my reach.

One moment of unutterable anguish followed, and my reason forsook me.—How I escaped from the river I know not, but my returning consciousness found me in the dwelling of a peasant,—who, I afterwards learned, had discovered me, insensible, upon the margin of the river. The horrid recollection of the past came over me, and I fled from my deliverer as if to escape the dreadful thought, which has, from that moment to the present, never ceased to haunt me. The images which it conjures up are distinct and living—fearful blendings of tenderness and terror. At one moment I behold my lost Agnes, mild and beautiful as an angel, with the words of her affection melting upon a voice of music.

Then the scene changes—the shriek—the ingulfing waters, and all the horrors of that night of agony, are present in my mind. I feel the death-clasp upon my arm, and a strong shudder goes over me, as if I were again shaking the dying from my support. Then the outstretched arms—the pale and supplicating countenance—the mute appeal for succour,—and the vain attempt to afford it, darken the cloud of memory which settles upon my soul.

My story is told. Those who have marvelled at dejection, who have mocked at grief which they could not fathom, may here learn the secret, which for years has lain upon my soul like the mal ison of a parent.

I have been a wanderer and an out cast in the land of my fathers. I have seen its populous places made desolate, and its orange groves sprinkled with the blood of those who had nursed them.—I have seen the multitude shake of the chains of priestcraft, drag the cowled head in the dust—extinguish the sacred flame of the altar, and trample on the crucifix. They had set up a new idol—a new divinity which they knelt to under the sacred name of Liberty. It was that liberty which opens the flood-gates of crime, and casts off from the arm of the assassin, the fetters of the law.

Yet a change came. I have seen one horde of assassins swept away by another. The wretch who conducted the fatal Noyade, himself perished by the hand of his fellows. I saw him on the stained scaffold, awaiting his inevitable doom with a grim and terrible composure. He bent himself to the block, and died with a curse upon his lips!

I am a broken down and grey haired man—yet it is not with the weight of years, or the silvering of time. Sorrow has more than done their work—and I go out among the smiling faces of mankind, and the glorious creations of the divinity, with a spirit which takes no hue of gladness from the beauty and harmony around me. One thought from which there is no escape, rests like an evil shadow upon me, and lends to the glory and loveliness of earth, and its own sombre coloring. But the light of my earthly existence is rapidly waning, and I look forward with a blessed hope to the moment, when, casting off the sorrows of humanity, the tired and weary spirit shall rejoice in that destiny which awaits the afflicted and truly penitent of earth.

From the Yankee and Laborer's Journal.

THE MECHANIC—No. 2.

IRON and STEEL.

In my last, the operation of the *Protecting* System was explained, and the manner in which it compelled the British Mechanic to *deduct* the amount of Tariff *duties* on the prices of *his* articles in order to sell them at the prices *we* sell our articles in this country; and this deduction goes into *our* Treasury. This gives the American mechanic the *control* of his *own* market, which he ought to have, in preference to a *foreign* mechanic, whose prices could not be regulated by any *reciprocity* of trade among our Farmers and others.

There was also a calculation in my last, from an actual statement, proving that 73 furnaces and 122 forges (manufacturing Iron in its *first stages* only) consumed nearly 3 1-2 millions of agricultural produce—gave a living to nearly 125,000 persons, and paid nearly 1 1-4 millions to Teamsters, Coasters, &c. &c. for transporting the Iron manufactured, to the different markets—and yet, notwithstanding all this, party zealots call these manufacturing establishments *monopolies!* Blessed *monopolies* are they—I wish we had some of them in this part of Maine. Our Farmers, Mechanics, Coasters and Laborers would say *blessed monopolies* too.

This country is singularly blessed by Divine Providence in the raw material, for almost all the mechanical arts. My brother blacksmiths will agree with me, that English Iron is not so strong as American. A Chain Iron from the New Jersey factory was tried at the Navy Yard in Washington, of 1 1-2 inch round, and broke with 60 tons weight, while the English of the same size precisely, as tried at the Chain Cable Factory in England, broke with 43 tons weight, and it is well known that English Iron is thought unfit for horse shoes while American and Swedish are used for that purpose. American is better *welding* than English; and for large Anchors, American at $115 per ton are preferable to anchors of English Iron at $72.

The quantity of Iron manufactured in the United States is stated at *150 thousand tons valued at* $11,414 410 *a year!*

As the word with us mechanics, is 'short stories and long suppers,' I will say a word or two about STEEL, before I close this number.

It takes about a fortnight to convert Iron into Steel. The ore on the borders of New York and Connecticut as it is now smelted at Pittsburg and New York, is said to be equal to that from the famous Danamoura ore in Sweden, the Iron from which *has been* thought the best in the world, being monopolised by a house in Hull, (Eng.) and marked, as blacksmiths know, L (L).

At Pittsburg and New York the nicest edge tools are now made. The different kinds of Steel imported are

1st, BLISTER Steel—from the Danamoura mines.

2d, SHEER Steel.

3d, CAST Steel.

Sheer Steel is nothing more than Blister Steel drawn under a *Tilt hammer*, into bars, fit for manufacturing into the finer edge tools: This kind is manufactured in this country equal to the Danamoura. But Cast Steel is not manufactured here yet, to any extent; owing to the want of proper *Crucibles* for smelting. These crucibles must be of astonishing strength and toughness. The clay of which they are made, in England, is the famous *Stroubridge*, which is the only kind in England fit. Geologists and Chemists suppose this country possesses a similar kind of clay.

At some convenient time, I will say a word or two to those of my brother mechanics who work up Leather and other materials. ROGER SHERMAN.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Portland Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

This is the Centennial Birth Day of the illustrious Father of our Country, and gives rise to many reflections, to embody which, requires a more eloquent pen than mine: We were disappointed in the grand funeral procession expected over the remains of Washington, and though *this* withdrew much of the solemnity, the awe, and importance of the day, yet it was celebrated with becoming ceremony. I deeply regret the decision of the relation of Washington. It seems to me, there is something grand in the idea, that the greatest of men should have for his mausoleum, the Capitol of his country—not a useless Pyramid, or a frowning mass of unimproved stone or marble, but a capital where daily assemble the Legislature of our country. There is a double propriety such a consecration: But in vain do we regret it.—Mount Vernon has his remains—and Mount Vernon in the present disposition of the public mind, will not be bought by Congress.

Both Houses and the Supreme Court adjourned over. At 11 o'clock the Hall of the House was filled by ladies and distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Marshall, the other Judges, Calhoun, Adams, and in short, nearly all the great men of our country. But Jackson was away! Why this absence? It has a meaning. His presence was peculiarly proper at the discourse to be delivered by the Chaplain of Congress on this great day. Why then, I ask again—why this absence? I hope not to be too uncharitable, but I can solve it on no other principle than this—that either the President was unable to go out from ill health, or was indisposed to honor the birth day of him, to whom he had refused a vote of thanks at the close of his public career. Inability to go out would excuse him, but indisposition to join his fellow citizens in celebrating the day which a whole nation were celebrating—I cannot excuse it—perhaps his friends may. But I tell them, his seat was vacant; but MARSHALL was there.*

The military paraded between one and two o'clock around the Capitol. A Philadelphia company is here performing camp duty accompanied by a band. One hundred guns were fired in the morning and one hundred at noon.—Several members of Congress partook of a dinner at Barnard's. Two or three splendid Balls will close the evening celebration; whither will throng the fashion, the tinsel, and the talent of this gay city. B.

*I did not see Mr. Livingston, one of the old Duo.

WASHINGTON CHIT CHAT.

That Mr. Secretary Cass is *too honest* for the War Department—has called upon Mr. Clay—and, to be disposed of, is to be sent to England, or France (if Mr. Rives is sent over to England in order to give him a new outfit.)

That Mr. Richard M. Johnson, "the Tecumseh killer" is to be appointed Secretary of War, one object in this appointment is to quiet his claims for the Vice Presidency. It is wondered, if the ladies of Washington will not interfere in this arrangement of the female part of the cabinet.

That some prominent Jackson men from Kentucky are lowering the Jackson flag, and running up that of HENRY CLAY. B.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Files of London papers to the evening of the 14th, and Portsmouth of the 10th of Jan. inclusive, have been received at New York by the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, who state that the most important intelligence obtained, is that of the defeat of the French Ministers in the chambers, on the Civil List.

Turkey has actually declared war against Egypt.

United States Bank shares continued to improve.

The Cholera seems to be abating in England.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Ottoman Porte has declared war against the Viceroy of Egypt. Le Moniteur Ottomane contains this declaration. It is to be regretted that under existing circumstances France is without a representative at Constantinople. A simple ambassador's secretary never can,—never will have the influence of an ambassador himself. Our commerce must be closely allied to the politics of our government on the subject of this serious event. The interests of Marseilles in the Levant are of so much importance that they need prompt and efficacious protection. The conflict between Mahomet Ali and the Porte will not be confined to the Egyptian possessions alone; and Syria, which is now, without doubt in the power of the Viceroy, will also soon become a field of battle." This news is, says Le Temps, of the highest importance, not only for the trade in the Levant, but for the present system of European politics. In the state of subjection in which the Porte finds itself *vis-a vis* to Russia, a war against the Pacha of Egypt could only have been resolved on at the instigation of the cabinet of St. Petersburg. It is the habit of Russia, when she is preparing for some great expedition, to occupy the Porte, in order that she may not be embarrassed in her projects. She did so during the Polish war; and now she sends off an Ottoman into Egypt. We call the attention of the President of the council to this revolution. It is more important than it is generally thought to be, and proves what are the ulterior intentions of Russia.

PERSIA.

A London Gazette of the last date,—contains some further intelligence respecting the civil war, already noticed as having broken out. It appears that Ahdul Rezek Khan came two stages to meet the Prince Royal, on his march to the city of Yezd, which place he entered on the 22d.

HOLLAND & BELGIUM.

London, Jan. 14.—We received last night Dutch and German papers to the 11th inst. They contain reports of military preparations by Holland upon the Belgian frontier, and are otherwise of rather a warlike aspect. The Chamber of the States-General at the Hague had sanctioned the Budget presented to it,—though large, by the Dutch Minister;—and the King seems to have the means, if he continues in his present wrong-headed disposition, to rush into a war with his revolted subjects.

On the Belgian side matters look as if they would not be taken unprepared;—and as the parties, if they do come to blows, will meet this time upon more equal terms as to preparation, the issue may not be quite so favorable to the Dutch as it had been before, and they confidently anticipate it will be now.

Brussels, Jan. 11.—We are still in great alarm, fearing an attack from the Dutch. Our Minister of War has issued fresh orders, commanding an obedience to the order of the day for the return of the men on furloughs to their regiments.

I have just heard it reported that the question of the fortress is arranged.—The source from which I receive my information is very suspicious, and I am inclined further to doubt its truth; for the Emancipation assures the fact, without giving any reason. This paper is semi-official, and under the influence of Gen. Belliard.

POLAND.

London, Jan. 14.—We learn that dispatches have been received by Government, which state that 800 Polish officers in Saxony, who have refused the amnesty of the Emperor Nicholas, are on their march, in small detachments to France. Each receives a small sum per diem from the Saxon Government.

PORTUGAL.

It is stated in a London paper of Jan. 14th, that the 600 troops that had embarked at Lisbon for Maderia have relanded, the tyrant having received information that the people of that Island were about to declare for Donna Maria. Don Miguel was unwearied in his preparations to resist the projected attack upon him, and though detested by many, yet the influence of the priests were so strong over the minds of the troops, and the lower orders, to lead to the belief, that Don Pedro will find it an uphill work to unseat his brother from the throne of that country.

FRANCE.

BY SPECIAL EXPRESS.

London, Jan. 14.

Defeat of the French Minister in the Chamber of Deputies—Civil List of 12,000,000 of Francs only, or £480,000 voted to Louis Philippe.

On Thursday the Chamber of Deputies at a late hour decided on the Civil List to be given to Louis Philippe.—The Minister has been defeated. He has urged his friends to vote fifteen millions and even a greater sum, but the Chamber decided on the sum of twelve millions of francs. M. Odillon Barrett and the Extreme Gauche all voted for this amount. By a preliminary vote, in which the numbers were 230 against the Minister, and 157 for him, he perceived that he could not carry the civil list he desired. Thus the Citizen King has "no subjects," and has less than half the Civil list of Charles X.

At a late hour this morning we received by special express the French papers of Thursday, and the Messager des Chambres dated yesterday.

The enormous and unexpected fall of the French funds on Monday, is again ascribed to the certain intelligence, that Prussia, Russia and Austria, have resolved to refuse the ratification of the Belgian treaty of November. This news, it is asserted, was first received by sea in London, and forwarded by telegraph to Paris. It is also added, that the British government has pledged itself to ratify the treaty by the 15th.

PARIS, Thursday.

(From our Private Correspondent.)

It is stated that the British and French governments have come to an understanding with respect to the Belgian fortresses, and that the British government has engaged to ratify the treaty of Nov. last by the 15th inst.

The Gazette de France of this evening, which has this moment (eight o'clock appeared, gives a frightful account of the state of Toulon.

STILL LATER.

The ship Dover, at this port, from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 21st January, brought London papers to the evening of the 19th, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.—*Boston Trans.*

The population returns of Great Britian have just been printed by the order of Parliament. The whole population of England is 13,039,338; an increase of 16 per cent in ten years.

One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred at Glasgow took place on the 14th January, in Queen street, where a Court of three sides (Queen's Gourt) of great extent, occupied chiefly as warehouses, was burnt to the ground.—The property destroyed, most of which was insured, was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The English papers from the country teem with the accounts of robberies.—Burglaries and robberies continue at Bristol.

FRANCE.—A late paper says, "The debate on the civil list has terminated, and the budget is now before the chamber. The opposition is virulent, but undecided, and the ministry appear to be firmly seated in the place of power.—The King having received since his accession a temporary grant of 1,500,000 francs a month, an unsucessful attempt was made during the debate on the civil list to make him refund 9,000,000 francs or $360,000, there being that excess over the permanent fund now voted.

There was an evident disposition among a large party to oppose the measures of the king. Several individuals had been tried for political offences, and though acquitted by the Jury, they were fined by the judges. One of the accused on leaving the Court, said that "they had balls in their catridges."

The trial on the Duke of Bourbon's Will was like to terminate favorably to the King's son. The will was stated to have been made in the time of Charles X. and with his connivance.

GREECE.—Discord among the opposite parties in Greece, particularly between the Maliots and Romeliotes, is at its height. The assembly at Argos were divided into opposite parties, one of which was for elevating Augustin Capo d' Istrias to the Presidency. It was feared that a civil war would break out between them.

Turkey is in a state of apparant decay Egypt has revolted, and Damascus is a scene of riot. Upon better grounds than mere rumor, it is asserted that the Egyptian army had received a check at St. Juan d' Acre, and that the chances of success in the war between the Sultan and the rebellious Pacha were in favor of the former.

Algiers.—The Duc de Rovigo has arrived at Algiers, and assumed the government.

The Plague and Cholera had entirely disappeared at Constantinople and Smyrna.

The Duke of Wellington has recovered from his indisposition, and resumed his old seat on the opposition benches.

Mr. O'Connell left Dublin on the 17th January, and sailed for England.

Fire.—On Tuesday, last week, the house of Joseph Matthews 2d, in Prospect, was destroyed by fire with all its contents—the family were all gone from home—loss $900.

The Hereford Eng. Journal mentions that 18,000 tons of iron in rails are making in Monmouthshire, for the U. States.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

Passed to be engrossed.

An act to incorporate Exchange Bank.

An act to incorporate the Peucinian Society of Bowdoin College.

Mr. Keith offered an order that after the 27th inst. the Senate hold two sessions a day, which was adopted.

The select committee to whom was referred the bill to exempt certain property from attachment ror debts or taxes, reported in a new draft. Mr Scammon moved to fill the blank when the act is to go into operation with the time of its passage. Mr. Groton moved the 1st of May. Mr. Burnham hoped that motion would not be adopted, he said before that time the lawyers would strip the poor people of every thing. Mr. Gorton said there ought to be time for the law to be promulgated; that creditors deserved some regard as well as debtors. He then moved the 1st of April. Mr. Burnham opposed that also; he said that before that time the poor farmer's plough, cart, hoe and all would be gone, just at the time he wanted to use them. The motion however, prevailed, and the bill passed to be engrossed. The bill exempts wearing apparel, one bed, bedstead and bedding for every two of the family; household furniture to the amount of $50, one ox cart: one plough—one harrow; ox yoke; two ox chains—other farming utensials not exceeding $12; all tools necessary for occupation of debtor not exceeding $75; bibles and school books; one cow and one heifer or calf; two swine &c.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Bill relating to power of Sheriffs and deputies, passed to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report, preamble and resolves of the General Court of Massachusetts in relation to the N. E. Boundary, and the report of Gorham Parks, agent to communicate proceedings of Maine Legislature to that commonwealth: all which was referred to the committee having under consideration so much of the Governor's message as relates to the North Eastern Boundary.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Finally passed.

Resolve to admit James Curtis to practice law

Resolve in favor of town of Lincoln.

Resolve appointing a commission to establish a dividing line between Lyman and Hollis.

A bill was reported and read once abolishing the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, and another raising the salaries of the Judges; the Chief Justice to $1900, the others to $1750 each.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Finally passed.

Resolve respecting the United States Bank.

To be enacted.

Bill to increase the capital stock and extend the duration of the Canal Bank, and the bill to incorporate the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Committee on Literature and Literary institutions, to whom was referred the petition of the trustees of Waterville College for aid, made a long report which was laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Passed to be engrossed.

To admit J. T. Leavitt and A. Haynes to practice law. Bill to appropriate the income of certain ministerial funds for the support of primary schools as taken into a new draft.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

The act regulating judicial process and proceedings (relating to the residence of paupers) came from the House non-concurred in. On motion of Mr. Thayer the Senate voted to adhere, and Messrs. Thayer, Boutelle and Keith were appointed a committee of conference.

Resolve in favor of Samuel Sevey and Thomas Trundy; for completing the Canada road; for completing the Barring and Houlton road, were severally passed to be engrossed.

Reports and resolves in favor of Bowdoin College and Gardiner Lyceum ordered to be printed.

Bill exempting certain goods and chattels from attachment and distress was taken up.

Mr. Megquire moved to strike out that part of the bill which exempts 500 bushels of potatoes, and insert 100 bushels.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Burnham spoke in favor of carrying the bill into effect immediately on its passage, but Messrs. Hodgman and Thayer having stated various objections to that course, Mr. Burnham withdrew his motion, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

The bill for the preservation of roads taken up. It provides a bounty of $4 for every pair of cart or waggon wheels six inches in width, which any owner may procure before the 1st of April, 1833; $2 for every pair on or before the 1st of April 1834; and after the 1st of April 1835, a fine of $10 dollars is imposed for every pair of narrow wheels used on any public road, not including such as may be used on or about a man's farm.

Mr. Eastman moved to strike out six inches as the width of the felloes and insert five. He thought this would answer every purpose and save a good deal of expense. He also moved to reduce the bounty from $4 to 3.

Mr. Ingalls opposed the amendments and on his motion the bill was laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Bill to incorporate a manufacturing company near Portland with a capital of $500,000 was passed to be engrossed after some amendments. It is intended for the manufacture of cotton, woolen and silk.

IN THE HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to authorize towns having 500 inhabitants to assess a *money* tax for the repair of highways, which was read twice.

Act additional respecting the Municipal Court, giving them power in cases of replevin, was passed to be engrossed.

Resolve to aid in the establishment of a free bridge over Back Cove, between Portland & Westbrook, came from the Senate, they nonconcurring with House, and referring the same to the next Legislature, and the House receded from their former vote and concurred in the reference.

Resolve to authorize County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland to expend money on a road in Westbrook.

The resolve was supported by Messrs Smith of Westbrook, and Pierce of Gorham; opposed by Mr. Dunlap.—After two or three motions to amend which did not prevail, the resolve passed to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

The Speaker being absent on account of indisposition, Mr. Clifford was elected Speaker pro. tem.

On Tuesday afternoon the act to increase the capital stock and extend the duration of the Canal Bank was taken up.

Mr. Washburn moved to amend so as to have this Bank expire at the same time with other Banks in the State.—The amendment was approved of by Percy, Hall, Bronson, and Smith of Portland, and opposed by Williams,—Robinson and Clark. The amendment was adopted, and then the bill passed to be engrossed.

THURSDAY Feb. 23.

Bills passed to be engrossed.

An act respecting the duties of Assessors of towns. [This act makes it the duty of assessors to give to the Surveyors of high-ways lists of taxes, to be worked out in their respective districts, on or before the 1st day of June, in each year.

Act to incorporate the CITY of Portland.

Act to establish the rate of interest, and prevent the taking of excessive usury, was read a second time, and to-morrow at 10 o'clock, assigned.

Act additional to an act respecting retailers, inholders and victuallers, was taken up on motion of Mr. Robinson, and on motion of Mr. Watts, indefinitely postponed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Resolve to admit James T. Leavitt to practice Law was read once.

Resolve fixing the county tax was taken up. Mr. O'Brien moved to amend by adding $3000, to Washington county for the purpose of building a Court House. The resolve and amendment were laid on the table.

Passed to be enacted.

An additional to regulate the inspection of Beef and pork—Additional respecting the Municipal Court; To incorporate the Manufacturers' and Traders, Bank.

Resolve in favor of O. Hill; in favor of Machias Port; in favor of town of Etna; in favor of Dean and Kavanagh—Resolve respecting the United States Bank.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

Passed to be engrossed.

Bill to incorporate the Lubec Mining Company. Bill to incorporate the Lubec Manufacturing Company. Act to change the name of certain persons therein contained.

Finally passed

Bill to incorporate the City of Portland. Resolve to admit Allen Haynes to practice law.

Bill to appropriate the income of certain ministerial funds for the support of Primary Schools was read twice and time assigned.

An act to establish the Maine Hospital was laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate announcing to the House that the Senate nonconcurred with the House in referring to the next Legislature, the resolve to provide for the erection of a monument over the remains of the late Governor Lincoln, and had appointed Messrs. Keith, Emerson and Thayer conferees on the part of the Senate. The House voted to adhere to their former vote, and appointed Messrs. Shaw of Sanford, Knowlton and Doane, conferees to meet those on the part of the Senate.

GREAT & DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

Wheeling, Feb. 15.—The River is 36 feet above low water mark. There have been eleven steamboat arrivals and eleven departures since ou last.

It falls to our lot to day to record the most extensive and destructive flood which has occurred in the history of this country. The Ohio river commenced rising at thisplace on Thursday last.—On Friday, soon after 12 o'clock, it began to overflow its banks. The water rose at the rate of 12 inches an hour until Saturday morning, when it began to rise less and less rapidly till 8 at night, when it came to a stand and soon after began to fall. The precise height of the river above low water mark has not yet been ascertained. It is known to have risen higher than it has risen since the memory of the oldest person now living, it being from 5 to 6 feet higher than it was at the memoriable floods of '84 and '13. The destruction of property occasioned by this calamity is beyond calculation. The whole valley of the Ohio from its source to its mouth,—within the reach of this tremendous freshet, must present one uninterrupted scene of waste, desolation and distress. The farms on the rich bottoms have been swept of their fences, and dwellings, barns, corn and meat houses with their contents, and the stock.

All the towns and villages along the river have been wholly or in part inundated, and many of the buildings with all they contained have been carried away.

All the low part of our town has suffered severely—it is impossible at this time to estimate the loss of property—42 houses, we are informed, mostly small frames, have been swept away from South Wheeling. The bridge over Wheeling Creek is gone—35 houses were counted passing by on the river from Saturday morning till 12 o'clock.—A large warehouse filled with flour,—lodged on the upper part of the Island. The river is now even with the banks. In our next we shall be able to give more particulars.—*Times.*

A letter from Wheeling of the 18th, received in Philadelphia, says—"Accounts have already reached us, of whole families having perished.

"The loss sustained above, in consequence of the flood, must be immense, as dwellings, barns, mills, lumber, flour, wheat, hay, stacks &c. have been floating down in great quantities for many hours. But great as has been the destruction of property above, it must be trifling compared to the ruinous effects of the rise below. The Columbus,—which has just arrived, reports that not a vestige remains of many of the towns below. Marietta presents a most melancholy appearance. A large portion of the place has entirely disappeared, and in the higher parts of the town little more is to be seen than the tops of the chimneys. Nothing could be learned respecting the safety of its inhabitants, as the boat could not effect a safe landing. The effect of this terrible calamity, will be sensibly felt by the mercantile portion of your citizens. Very many merchants bordering on the Ohio, who were doing a large and profitable business, have lost every thing, and are thus made bankrupt. But the most deplorable consequence, is the effect it will have upon the health of the country. The vegetable matter the river must deposite, will, I fear, produce fevers of the most malignant nature."

The Cincinnati American says that the River was 54 feet above low water mark.

Meloncholy Casualty.—The Portland Advertiser of the 18th ult. says: Mrs. Sarah Ingraham, wife of Geo. T. Ingraham, aged 32, was yesterday morning burned to death, in a most shocking manner; she had been unwell and was sitting by the fire with her little daughter, about 3 years old and a hired girl.—She requested the girl to get some wood and during her absence was attacked with an epileptic fit, and fell head foremost into the fire; the little girl immediately run for assistance, but before any could be obtained, life was almost extinct. The side of her head, neck and breast were most shockingly burnt. She survived till night.

The ship Dee, of Liverpool, Eng. with 300 casks of powder on board, and a crew of 40 men was struck with lightning on the coast of Africa, and blown up. All the ship's company perished except the captain.

Valuable Relic.—There was on the Mayor's table at Faneuil Hall, at the Centennial Celebration on Wednesday, a handsome, massive silver wine cooler, which had always been used on President Washington's table, and on his retirement from office was presented by him to the Hon. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State.

The republican candidates for State officers in Connecticut, at the next election, have been nominated. They are, for Governor John S Peters,—Lt. Governor Thaddeus Betts,—Treasurer, Isaac Spencer,—Secretary, Thomas Day

The bounty paid by this State for the destruction of Crows the past year, amounts to $2,125.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of Oxford County Temperance Society are requested to meet at the office of Levi Whitman Esq. in Norway, on Wednesday the 21st day of March instant, at 10 of the clock, A. M. for the transaction of executive business.

S. F. BROWN, Sec. pr. order.
Buckfield, March 2, 1832.

Extract from Mr. Holmes' Speech upon the tariff. If the the character of Gen. Jackson is not here pretty well portrayed then we judge wrong.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. HAYNE) wants a *jubilee!* What! *another*, and so soon, too? Sir, the one which you have will not expire, at soonest, until the 4th of March, 1833; and now you would have another on the back of this! The tribes of Israel (and they were a discontented set) were satisfied with one year in fifty. Then all debts were cancelled, all prisoners released, and those who had been in any way deprived of their lands had them restored. The poor Indians would, I think, be satisfied with even *such* a jubilee. But, on the 4th of March, 1829, you blew the trumpet, and the jubilee was announced for four years at least, and I am sure more and greater blessings were anticipated than the Israelites ever enjoyed in *all their jubilees*. Very much was promised, and very much too was realized. Editors, postmasters, and contractors were to have offices—and it *was* so. Friends were to be rewarded and enemies punished—and it *was* so, with a vengeance; and even friends were massacreed, who were a stumbling-block in the road to ambition. Reform was to be thorough—and it *is* so—so thorough that the President is now engaged, most of his time, in reforming his own reformation! The bank was to be abolished, and a new one established, based on the public revenues; and as there is so large a surplus of these, all were to come and have what money they would! I mean all the friends of the Administration— and *it is to be so*—that is, if the question can be postponed *until after the next election!* And, in addition to these, you have enjoyed, and are still enjoying many things which were not promised.— The President has done what no other man ever did or can do; he has, as it were, annihilated space, and an American Minister is *near* to the court to which he is appointed, so long as he can get no further off! He has, moreover, invented a suit of politics, fit for any size or any form! Are you a democrat? I am the father of the democratic party. Are you for amalgamation? See my *first* Cabinet—poor fellows! Are you a federalist? See my *last*—*four to one*. The federalists had been so long neglected, that I was determined to make up for lost time! Are you against appointing members of Congress to office? See my precepts. Are you for it? See my practices. Are you *against* internal improvements? See my Maysville *veto*. Are you *for* them? See, an act of the same day, embracing the same principles.— "Approved, ANDREW JACKSON." Are you for nullification? I had no power (do you see) to execute a law, nor even a treaty, against the will of a "sovereign State!" Are you against it? Read my letter to the Charleston—dinner-eaters. Are you against the Bank? Read my *first* message. Are you for it? Read my last. And, to come to the subject directly before us, are you for or against a protective tariff? On that subject I am this, that, or nothing,—precisely as you please, gentlemen! Now, with all these blessings pouring in upon you like a torrent, will you go away? No, stay and enjoy this jubilee! What a delightful variety! Are you not fond of variety? If are, you never can expect to find greater than under this nondescript administration.

THE SECRET SESSION.

Why has the Legislature repeatedly gone into secret session? What does it mean? What are the objects?

As a matter of principle we object to these secret sessions of the State Legislature, because we see no particular reasons which should induce the servants of the People to cover up their doings from their constituents. Why such servants should shield their acts by an injunction of secrecy, is suspicious in our minds.

Last winter the Legislature went into secret session on the Boundary question —and we did not object, because there was then pending an arbitration, the result of which was not known,—nor its effects upon our territory, nor its acceptability to the British. *Now* the arbitration is over. *Now* the British have accepted it. *Now* the question is in the hands of the People. *Now* all have a right to know what is going on.

The Boundary question is probably up again. If so, under what form?— Has it assumed a party shape? *Have communications been received from Washington* ordering or requesting, or insinuating the propriety of doing something which *the People should not know?* We ask for light on this subject.

We intreat; we *conjure* men of all parties not to involve this all-important subject in party considerations. LET US BE UNITED. We go for our territory, and for the principles sustained by our Agents and Legislators thus far. It cannot be, that there is a man in Maine who will dare propose a ☞BARGAIN that shall strip us of this territory. If there be, let us pause and solemnly reflect.

Adv'r.

From the Maine Journal.

We yesterday found the following communication in our letter box, in a hand writing unknown to us. Of course we can say nothing of its authenticity, but as it may afford some clue to the secret proceedings of the Legislature on a subject in which the people feel a deep interest, we venture to publish.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Messrs Editors,—Suppose the Legislature of Maine, in secret session, (being bound by the solemnity of an oath,) should vote to *sell the whole or any part of the State to the British Government*, and thereby become British subjects— Would that oath be binding on those who do not agree to the *bargain or sale?* Or ought they to speak *and warn the people of their danger* before it is too late?

And as this is a time for "supposition" as Elder Knowlton said the other day, *supposing* such a question before the Legislature and under consideration in *secret session*, would it be proper for the party being the majority to hold a party caucus and admit gentlemen *who are not members of the Legislature*, and then and there discuss the propriety of such questions? "Suppose" such gentlemen to hold the office of Justice of the District Court, or *Deputy Sheriff;* would his holding either of these dignified offices and being Jackson to the back bone, entitle him to the right of knowing the subject and business of the secret sessions of the Legislature, when the PEOPLE are kept in *ignorance?* "Suppose" in secret session the whole number of votes to have been 149, 80 of whom were in favor of selling a part of our State to Great Britain and 69 against it, ought not the 69 to take a *bold stand* and make the *plot* known to their constituents; or are they *bound* by their oath to be GAGGED on such a momentous question?

These, Messrs. Editors are questions of deep interest, and I wish you would give me your opinion on them.

I have now done with "suppositions" and will venture a *prediction*. In the first place I *predict* that every *Clay* member of the House was *opposed to selling* any part of his country, and *opposed* the keeping such foul deeds from the *People*.

In the second place I *predict* that my "suppositions" are not far from the

TRUTH.

The questions proposed we will not undertake to answer. We know not that such a case has happened—we only know that *distinguished Jackson leaders are here from distant parts of the State;* that the House sat in secret on Thursday afternoon until half past ten o'clock at night; that the Senate again yesterday sat forenoon and afternoon in secret.— We can only ask, what does all this mean? Are we to give up a part of our State by some secret arrangement which will not bear the light? Who calls on us for such a sacrifice—such a humiliation? And so immediately, too, after sending a special agent to Washington with a solemn protest?

From the Hallowell Advocate.

Rumours of the most painful character are afloat, and the public mind is becoming much excited. Among the reports most generally credited, one is— that the President has expressed an anxious wish *to acquiesce in the opinion of the Dutch King*—that our Governor has been confidentially informed of this— that the Legislature has been applied to *to sanction this course*—and that in order to afford them a *pretext* for so doing, the hope has been held out that Congress will make us compensation if we will but give up the territory quietly and make no more noise about it!

But the most painful rumor remains yet to be told. It is that the Jackson party have carried their point (by a small majority, however,) and resolved to authorize the President to *acquiesce in the decision!* thus in effect sacrificing a large part of the State *merely to oblige Andrew Jackson!!!* Can this be true? We would fain disbelieve it, *but we confess we fear the worst.*

Why this mystery about a subject so interesting to the whole community?— The doings of our Legislature cannot be thus hid under a bushel. An indignant people will demand a removal of the veil that now hides these dark transactions from their view, and will call to a fearful account all who have consulted on this occasion their party predilections rather than their country.

Since the above was in type, we learn by a member of the Legislature, that the business acted upon during the secret session, was upon the boundary question; but our territory is not [illegible]

yet sold, nor will it be till another session of our Legislature. Rumor, with her hundred tongues, is not always to be believed.

☞The Legislature adjourned on Friday last, having a session of nine weeks and two days.

The LADY'S BOOK for February, and the January and February Nos. of ATKINSON'S CASKET are received, all of which are embellished with splendid engravings, and the contents of which are not inferior to the preceding Nos. of these interesting works. The engraving of the Declaration of Independence in the Feb. No. of the Casket is said to afford a striking resemblance of the actors upon that momentous occasion. Every American ought to have this representation of that grand assemblage of patriots in his possession.

Congressional Analysis.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

The Senate did not sit this day.

In the House of Representative, the resolution from the Committee on the Public Buildings, for the execution of a marble stature of Washington, to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol, was taken and passed by a vote of ayes 114, noes 50. Various private bills were reported and acted on, after which, the House, on motion of Mr. Carson, went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speight in the chair, upon the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur for the destruction, by the gallant Commodore Decatur, of the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli. The consideration of this well known case, occupied the House during the residue of the sitting. The bill appropriates the sum of $100,000 for this purpose, and provides for its distribution among Mrs. Decatur, the widow of Commodore Preble, and the officers and crew of the United States schooner Intrepid, or their legal representatives. Mr. Carson addressed the committee in support of the bill, and Mr. Tracy proposed an amendment to distribute the sum according to the provisions of the prize law, but the amendment was negatived. Mr. Pierce moved a further amendment, that $10,000 of the 31 000, allotted in the bill to Mrs. Decatur, should be paid to the nieces of Commodore Decatur. Upon this a long discussion ensued. Before any decision was arrived at, however, the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. Sprague submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that fortifications shall be erected and completed as soon as may be, on the Penobscot river and bay, sufficient for the protection thereof.

UNION LYCEUM—On Paris Hill, Thrusday next. Question—Is party spirit beneficial to the people of the U. States?

MARRIED,

In this town, 28th ult. by Rev. J. Haynes, DR. JONATHAN S. MILLETT to Miss SARAH PARSONS, daughter of Deacon Wm. Parsons.

By Rev. B. B. Murray, Mr. Rufus F. Beal to Miss Adaline Smith, all of Norway

In Saco, Mr. Jasper Pingree, of Denmark, to Miss Adaline Bryant of S.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ALBANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors or owners of the following lots of Land situated in Albany in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect for the year 1830, as follows, viz:

Lot	Range	No. Acres	Value	State, town & County tax	Bridge tax	Deficient high way tax 1829
Owners unknown						
			$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
5	10	160	30	45	7	1,34
5	11	160	24	36	5	1,00
3	8	160	45	68	10	
3	11	160	15	23	4	
10	8	160	35	57	9	
5	4	160	38	57	9	
11	1	160	45	68		
14	6	160	15	23	4	
6	1	160	45	68	10	
11	2	160	15	23	4	

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the thirtieth day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands will then be sold, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of John Hunt of said Albany, Inn-holder.

HERMON TOWN, } Collector of Albany for the year 1830.
Dated, Albany, Feb. 29, A. D. 1832. 38

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, SS.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the store of Jonathan Swift Esq. in Norway, all the Right in Equity which AMOS TOWN has to redeem the following tract of Land, the westerly part of the twelfth lot in the first range of lots situated in that part of said Norway, which was formerly called Cummings' Gore or Grant, containing forty acres and fifty-seven rods excepting the road on the west end of said lot. The said lot is mortgaged to Increase Robinson for about one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheff.
Norway, Feb 28, 1832. 38

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN NORWAY, ME.

TO BE ENTITLED THE

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from PARTY POLITICS, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proprosed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,— that the interest, the true interest of ONE, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

☞The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market, will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of The Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at $1 per annum if paid within three months—or $1,25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce.

Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

☞Editors in this State by inserting the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

RARE CHANCE.

GREAT STOCK

AT COST!!!

THE subscriber having determined on removing from this town early in the spring, will sell his stock for ONE MONTH from this date at COST. The stock, at this time, is probably the largest RETAIL stock in town, and comprises as great a variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

as can be found at any other store in the place. Three quarters of the stock has been purchased within FIVE months—and ALL THE REST within EIGHTEEN months. As the goods will be offered at the ACTUAL COST,—NO ABATEMENT will be made from the price first named—and as the object of the subscriber is to SELL his goods not to show them, he shall decline giving patterns, Those who are in want of DRY GOODS, will do well to CALL EARLY.

Among the stock are the following articles— about 30 ps Broadcloths costing from $1,40 to 5,12 1-2,—15 ps Cassimeres some of which are Super London double mill'd—Sattinetts—Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Vestings—Irish Linens a fine assortment—300 dollars worth of Scarlet, White, and Black Merino Shawls—1500 yds black and col'd Silks comprising a great assortment of colors and qualities—3-4 and 6-4 English Merinoes—Merino Circassians—English and Scotch Ginghams—about 4000 yds Calicoes and Copperplates—Canton and Nankin Crapes—Rich French Crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk Umbrellas super quality—Cotton Umbrellas—white and red Flannels—fig'd Flannels and Rattinets—Camblets and Plaids —Raw Silk, Brocade, Thibet, Cashmere and Cassimere Shawls—Thibet, Poplin and Fancy Silk Hdkfs—a very large assortment of Lustring, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery—5-4 blk Bombazines purchased very low—Swiss Muslins—plain and fig'd Book Muslins—Corded and Check'd Cambrics—Cambric Muslins— Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs— blk and white Bobinet Laces—Edgings and Quillings—Furniture Dimities—blk silk Velvets—blk Lace Veils a great variety—Slate col'd Pongees—French Muslins—Factory Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks and Checks—Leghorn and Satin Straw Bonnets, together with a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞*Country Traders will find many* "GOOD BARGAINS" *for their money.*

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay their BILLS previous to the 15th of March. G. C. LYFORD.

Portland, Feb. 15th, 1832. 4w36

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, *is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by* I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, *at* $5 *per annum.*

IT is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce

CONTENTS OF NO. 51, VOL. 13.

On the Improvement of Worn Out Lands; First Premium Essay, Agricultural Division; by Richard K. Meade, White Post, Va.—On the Hessian Fly, and the New Theory of Bots in Horses—Answer to the Inquiry in the 40th No. on the Application of Lime as a Manure— On the culture of Ruta Baga—On the Protection of Grape Vines from Frost—Disease in Apple Trees—Peculiarities of Colors in Flowers—On the Destruction of Fruit Tree Blossoms by Severe Cold—Chinese Green Tea Plant—Dairy Husbandry; History of the Ayrshire Dairy Breed of Cattle—Fattening Pork —Letter from Henry Perrine, U. S. Consul at Campeachy, on the Cochineal Plant and Insect —Notice of Scioto County, Ohio—Editorial— Foreign Markets—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh;

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An *obstinate cough* is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.— Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of *consumptive* symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed *Consumption*, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by DR. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females,

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy *when they must not be taken:*— neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.— They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vapourish* disorders. in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price $1,50 a box. 1

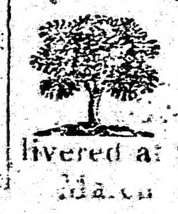
₊ None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S,

The Powers and Duties of the Town Officer as contained in the statutes of Maine, with forms adapted thereto, including also the powers and duties of Plantation and parish officers, and other useful matter—2d edition improved.

March 13.



WANTED immediately, any quantity of SUN FLOWER SEED, for which a fair price will be paid, delivered at this office.

March 13.

POETRY.

THE SHIPWRECK.

Now the forest trees are shaking,
Like bulrushes in the gale;
Now the folded flocks are quaking
'Neath the battering of the hail,
From a jungle cumbered river
Comes a growl along the ground,
And the cattle start and shiver—
For they know full well the sound.

Now the sea fowl, wildly screaming,
Seeks the shelter of the land;
And a signal-light is gleaming
Where yon vessel nears the strand:
Just at sunset she was lying
All becalmed upon the main;
Now, with sails in tatters flying,
She to windward beats—in vain.

I can hear the tempest flapping
His exulting wings aloud,
And their hands the demons clapping
In the sulphurous thunder cloud.
By the fire-flaucht's gleamy flashing,
On the reef that ship I spy,
With the billows o'er her dashing—
Hark!—(Oh God!)—that fearful cry!

Full five hundred human voices
In that shriek came on the blast!
Now the tempest fiend rejoices,
For all earthly aid is past!
Lo, the surf, like smoke is showering
O'er the cliffs that seaward frown—
Which the greedy gulf devouring,
Like dark Hades sucks them down!

Dangers of Travelling in Spain.

The following account of the miserable condition of Spain is taken, says the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, from a gentleman in Madrid, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 14th, 1831:—

"The country is so completely overrun by robbers, that nothing goes safe.—Not a diligence has gone from this to Seville for some weeks past, without being stopped and plundered by these banditti. Indeed, it was never worse than at present. Dr. Wilson, an English gentleman, and his lady, left here about four weeks ago for Andalusia. The diligence was stopped by Jose Maria, with a band of sixteen. He says they were fine looking men, mounted on handsome horses, and armed each man with a brace of pistols, gun, broadsword and dirk.—They were very polite, not obliging them to get down with their faces to the ground, as is usual, but gave them some brandy and water to drink: and when they left, shook hands with the passengers, wished them a pleasant journey, and begged pardon for having been obliged to put them to so much trouble and inconvenience. They took every thing in the way of money, watches, &c and all the gentleman's clothes that were worth taking, even their cloaks and umbrellas; and also all the ladies' dresses, leaving them a few night gowns, caps, &c. This is what has happened to every dilligence or coach that passed on that route. In fact the travelling in that direction is entirely stopped."

The Apportionment Bill, fixing the ratio of Representation at 47,700 passed the House of Representatives cn Thursday last, by a vote of 130 to 58.—We annex a statement, from the Telegraph, showing the number of representatives which each state will be entitled to, according to the new ratio, and the fractions of unrepresented population which will remain.—*Daily Cour.*

Apportionment of Representatives under the fifth Census, at a ratio of 47,700

	No. of Members.	Fractions.
Maine,	8	17,833
New Hampshire,	5	30,829
Massachusetts	12	38,008
Rhode Island,	2	1,799
Connecticut,	6	11,465
Vermont,	5	42,147
New York,	40	5,101
New Jersey,	6	33,722
Pennsylvania,	28	12,472
Delaware,	1	27,832
Maryland,	8	24,243
Virginia,	21	21,803
North Carolina,	13	19,647
South Carolina,	9	25,725
Georgia,	9	511
Kentucky,	13	1,732
Tennessee,	13	5,163
Ohio,	19	29,582
Indiana,	7	9,430
Mississippi,	2	14,958
Illinois,	3	13,047
Louisiana,	3	28,804
Missouri,	2	35,019
Alabama,	5	24,008
Total,	240	475,478

UNITED STATES CENCUS.

The official returns of the United States present the following results:—

Whole No. of Inhabitants,	12,856,154
No. of free whites,	10,526,058
Males,	5,353,759
Females,	5,167,299
No. of slaves,	2,010,629
Males,	1,014,345
Females,	995,284
No. of free col. persons,	319,467
Males,	153,495
Females,	165,902

There are 508 white persons over 100 years—males 274—females 234. There are 1386 slaves over 100 years—males 718—females 668. There are 627 free colored persons over 100 years—males 266—females 361.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10, 1832.

All Pittsburg is in a state of alarm today, the rivers are rising and have got 40 feet higher than low water mark. Alleghany Town opposite is under water,--we hear that many lives have been lost there but cannot ascertain. The river is still rising, and six feet more will overflow all Pittsburgh. I saw boats this morning taking people out of the chamber windows from large blocks of brick buildings. All the houses on the Island below here are swept off. The Ferry boat over the Monongahela, that usually lands at the foot of a hill, has just crossed and come up wood street, (the principal business street here) in front of the stores and then the passengers and horses stopped on the pavement and walked out. Williamson's Hotel is surrounded with water; ours is two squares from it. The water was never known to be higher than it is now, and how much higher it will get is unknown—people will be afraid to go to bed to night unless it begins to fall."—*Gazette.*

POTATO STARCH. An article in the last number of Silliman's Journal states that a bushel of potatoes which weighs about sixty pounds, will give eighty pounds of pure, fine, dry starch; and that this amount will make five pints of sugar, or about seven pounds and a half to a bushel of potatoes.

The sugar is not so sweet as Muscovado sugar, but may be used for all kinds of domestic purposes, and is particularly useful in making sweetmeats, and is a good substitute for honey. As an article of diet it is unquestionably more healthy and less oppressive to the stomach than any other sweet.

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both, whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth: so people come faster out of a church door when it is almost empty, than when a crowd is at the door.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—We learn from the Captain of steamer Watchman eight days from Nashville, that the Oregog bound down from Trinity, struck a snag at Stone Point, and sunk immediately. The boat was entirely lost but the engine was saved. The passengers and crew were all taken on board the Watchman.

Trade with Lower Canada—A correspondent of the Augusta Age states that there have been carried and sold from this State to Lower Canada the past year 1394 beef cattle, 249 horses, 956 sheep, 14 tons of fresh fish, besides some other articles not enumerated. The whole valued at about sixty thousand dollars.

The N. York Journal of Commerce by the ship which carried the news of Mr. Van Buren's rejection to England, dispatched copies of its weekly paper, containing *all* the speeches on the nomination, to each member of the British ministry.

The Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the order making the Age the State paper, one day last week asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.—This leaves the Argus the State paper. *Maine Daily Journal.*

Another duel took place in Georgia, 28th ult. between Mr. Gist and Mr. Fair, both of South-Carolina, in which the latter was shot through the heart. The scene was truly melancholy, says a spectator, as Mr. F. had three brothers and other relations on the ground.

In the Senate of New York, resolutions disapproving of the renewal of the charter of the Bank have been adopted by a vote of 20 to 10, and sent to the assembly for concurrence. The House concurred in the passage of the resolutions, 76 to 37.

A newspaper published in Indiana contains the following notice from a candidate for office:

'MR SEMANS: You are authorised to announce Reuben Putnam, as a ——— candidate for County Recorder. And, moreover, that *I will roll out a barrel of* RUM on the day of election.

REUBEN PUTNAM.'

Lafayette, Dec. 13.

The nomination of Gen. Porter as Governor of Michigan has been confirmed by the Senate. Also the nomination of Mr. Shannon of Kentucky as Charge des Affairs to Guatemala, in place of W. N. Jeffers, resigned.

SUICIDE. M. J. G. Shute, of Boston, on the night of the 15th instant, cut his throat with a razor, in a fit of frenzy his wife being present, and died in a few minutes. He was boarding at the Mansion House Hotel, in Milk-street.

The French Minister of War has issued an order not to punish soldiers while drunk, but to do it the next day when they are sober.

UNRIVALLED
LITERARY PREMIUMS,
SIXTH VOLUME OF
THE ARIEL,
FOR 1832.
Embellished with Twelve Spendid Original Engravings.

On Saturday the 28th of April next, the First Number of the Sixth Volume of the ARIEL, will be brought out for public inspection, and regularly forwarded to subscribers, in a style of neatness and beauty surpassed by no periodical in this country. In announcing the commencement of a new Volume of this popular periodical, the editor acknowledges with pride the extensive patronage which a discerning public has bestowed on it for five years past, and at the same time is determined that no expense or pains shall be wanting to make it even superior to what it has been heretofore.

The improvements to be made in Volume Six, are numerous and valuable, contributing to enhance the merits of this most cheap and entertaing literary miscellany. If it has been hitherto considered attractive, from the lively variety of its contents, and the beauty of its embellishments--it will now be offered with increased claims to patronage, and a still greater confidence in its powers of pleasing.

The ARIEL is a Literary Journal, issued every other Saturday, on a sheet of beautiful paper, folded into sixteen royal octavo pages, OF THE LARGEST SIZE, and embellished with TWELVE beautiful Engravings, prepared and published, at great expense, exclusively for the ARIEL. These Engravings will appear in every second number of the work, until the whole are published.

Among the varied contents of the ARIEL, will be found the choicest beauties from the standard Foreign and American Magazines, the Annuals, &c. with a large fund of excellent Original contributions—forming altogether, a delightful melange of Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Romance, Anecdotes, Enigmas, and other matter which it is impossible here to enumerate.

During the five years that the ARIEL has been established, it has been supported by a list of more than 6000 subscribers, a number which is constantly increasing: and to that respectable list of patrons the editor confidently appeals for the fidelity with which his promises have been fulfilled. Having at his command the following well known and highly interesting periodicals, the reader is at once enabled to judge of his facilities for making the ARIEL valuable and entertaining:—

Blackwood's Edingburg Magazine—Campbell's New Monthly Magazine—London La Belle Assemblee—The Monthly Review—The Sporting Magazine—The London Mirror—The Court Journal—Bell's Weekly Messenger—The London Magazine—Gentleman's Magazine—All the Annuals, &c.

From these pure sources of rational entertainment, are drawn the stores which fill up the ARIEL, in addition to interesting Items of News, Events of the Times, Remarks upon them, and in fact every thing which can tend to make a literary journal useful and amusing to its readers. At the end of the year, the Sixth Volume will contain 416 pages, and 12 Engravings—forming a book of uncommon cheapness, and pleasing to refer to at all times.

In order still further to increase the circulation of the Ariel, and to enable the editor to go on steadily in improving its character, he offers the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1.—Any person who will procure SEVEN subscribers, and remit $10, shall receive a copy of the ARIEL for himself.

2.—Any person who will procure TEN subscribers, and remit $15, shall receive a copy of the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1832, containing Twelve Splendid Engravings, or the Life of NAPOLEON, in two volumes, and a copy of the Ariel.

3.—For TWENTY subscribers and $30, BYRON'S WORKS complete, and the Life of NAPOLEON, both beautifully bound, and the ARIEL.

4.—For TWENTY-EIGHT subscribers, and the subscription money, the following valuable works: SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS two volumes, with 41 plates; GODMAN'S NATURAL HISTORY, 3 vols. 100 plates, and the life of NAPOLEON, in 2 vols. all beautifully bound, and the ARIEL.

Should competitors for the Premiums desire any other work in lieu of those abovenamed, the editor will cheerfully substitute such, of equal value, as may be preferred.

*.*At least ONE of the above literary Premiums could be gained by the reader of this in his own neighborhood, and if his exertions were pushed into the adjacent villages, it is probable that he could make himself entitled to all of them. The offers made by the editor are at least worth TRYING FOR.

The above works are all handsomely bound, are warranted perfect, and will be delivered FREE OF COST, in Pittsburg, Charleston, New-York, and Baltimore, or otherwise forwarded as may be directed; in the latter case at the owner's risk. Any orders received as early as the first of March, will be promptly attended to, and as at that season distant merchants are in the city, it will open safe opportunities for the transmission of the Premiums. It is desirable that all orders for the ARIEL, be received by the middle of April, that the number of copies to be printed may be correctly ascertained.

TERMS.—The ARIEL is issued every other Saturday and is carefully mailed the day preceding, packed in substantial wrappers for country subscribers, at $1,50 per annum, payable invariably in advance.

EDMUND MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1832.

*.*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY,

where he will build all kinds of *COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY*—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggons and Chaise turned for 37 1 2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE.

Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

TO PRINTERS.

A. PELL & BROTHER (late Wm. Hager & Co.) have removed their Type and Stereotype Foundry to No. 26 Gold street, corner of John street, New York, and having greatly enlarged their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. All articles required by Printers furnished to order at the manufacturers prices—Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand.

They have complete series of Fonts, from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence, as being very superior articles. The following are their prices (uniform with those of other foundries) at 6 months credit or 7 1-2 per cent. discount for cash:—

	per lb.
Six Line Pica, and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
English and Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	1,16
Pearl,	1,40
Diamond,	2,00

All other articles of the Type Foundry, in proportion.

☞A. PELL & BROTHER cast their book and newspaper fonts of a metal much lighter than that commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

A. P. & B. are Agents for the sale of the "Smith Press," manufactured by R. Hoe & Co.; and for the "Washington Press," invented by Rust.

The following are the prices at six months credit:—

Medium or Royal	$230
Super Royal	$240
Imperial	$250
" No. 2,	$260
" No. 3,	$275

New York, Jan. 20th, 1832. 36

New Goods.

Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which, are Bombazetts, Merinos, Circassians, Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinett Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinett, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Crockery & Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK,—impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power,—have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,
WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK,
200 DOLLARS.
FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM,
SUITABLE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE LADY'S BOOK,
50 DOLLARS!

Competitors for the Premiums, will address their communications, *free of postage* to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the first day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and Poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c Also, Butter, Cheese, and most all kinds of country produce.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At $2 per annum, or, $1,75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

☞All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

HEALTH SECURED,
BY THE USE OF THE
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES
OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
LONDON;
Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—KING'S EVIL, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO
ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE
THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

THIS valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasent and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficatious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all *Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source:* complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from accrimonious humors in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind,* discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing, and preventing.*

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*.*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.

Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 ly